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5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
7

8 WILLIAM HELM, *et al.*

No. C 08-01184 SI

9 Plaintiffs,

**ORDER RE: MOTION TO SEVER**

10 v.

11 ALDERWOODS GROUP INC.,

12 Defendant.  
13 \_\_\_\_\_/

14 On July 15, 2011, the Court heard argument on defendant's motion to sever and dismiss. Having  
15 considered the arguments of counsel and the papers submitted, the Court hereby rules as follows.  
16

17 **BACKGROUND**

18 The subject of this litigation is a wage and hour dispute brought by current and former  
19 employees of Alderwoods Group, Inc. ("Alderwoods"), a provider of funerary services. As set forth  
20 in detail in this Court's July 29, 2009 Order (Docket No. 174), this action originated with a complaint  
21 filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, *Prise, et al. v.*  
22 *Alderwoods Group, Inc.*, et al., No. 06-1641. That complaint originally included both state law claims  
23 and federal claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") against Alderwoods and several other  
24 related defendants. The district court in *Prise* declined to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over  
25 plaintiffs' state law claims, leaving only the FLSA claims. The dismissal of the state law claims resulted  
26 in the filing of a class action complaint in the Alameda County Superior Court on December 5, 2007  
27 entitled *Helm, et al. v. Alderwoods Group Inc., et al.*, alleging state law wage and hour claims against  
28

1 Alderwoods.<sup>1</sup> On February 27, 2008, defendants removed the action to federal court, invoking this  
 2 Court's diversity jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

3 On December 29, 2009, the Court denied plaintiffs' first motion for class certification. Shortly  
 4 thereafter, defendant filed a motion to sever, arguing that the dozens of named plaintiffs in the case were  
 5 improperly joined. The Court denied the motion as premature, because plaintiffs intended to file a  
 6 renewed motion for class certification. On March 9, 2011, the Court denied plaintiffs' renewed motion  
 7 for class certification. On April 4, 2011, defendant filed a renewed motion to sever.<sup>2</sup>

### 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

### LEGAL STANDARD

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20 provides that multiple plaintiffs may join in a single action  
 if (1) they assert a right to relief that arises "out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of  
 transactions or occurrences," and (2) they raise "any question of law or fact common to all plaintiffs."  
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(1). "If the test for permissive joinder is not satisfied, a court, in its discretion, may  
 sever the misjoined parties, so long as no substantial right will be prejudiced by the severance."  
*Coughlin v. Rogers*, 130 F.3d 1348, 1350 (9th Cir. 1997); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 ("[T]he court may  
 at any time . . . sever any claim against a party."). Even if the permissive joinder requirements are met,  
 the court may sever to avoid delay, jury confusion, or prejudice to the moving party. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 20(b); *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1296 (9th Cir. 2000).

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs have dismissed their claims against all defendants originally named in this case  
 other than Alderwoods Group, Inc. A related case, *Bryant v. Service Corporation International*, No.  
 08-1190, was brought in this Court against the entity that purchased Alderwoods in 2006. That case is  
 now closed.

<sup>2</sup> In a declaration attached to its renewed motion to sever, defendant lists 102 individuals  
 that it asserts are essentially named plaintiffs. Decl. in Supp. of Mot. to Sever (Doc. 298), Ex. 1.  
 Defendant explains that this list is "compiled based upon the appendices to the plaintiffs' Second  
 Amended Complaint and excerpts of the Court's Docket." *Id.* ¶ 1. Plaintiffs argue that there are only  
 86 named plaintiffs, as 86 individuals are named as plaintiffs in the caption and appendices to the  
 plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. *See* 2d Am. Compl. (Doc. 177), Appxs. A & B. As defendant  
 does not explain what "excerpts of the Court's Docket" provided defendant with the names of an  
 additional 16 "plaintiffs," the Court accepts plaintiffs' number.

**DISCUSSION**

The parties agree that severance is appropriate in this case, and the Court agrees. The question presented by this motion is what it means to sever the claims of each plaintiff in this case, and what should happen to those severed claims. Defendant argues that the Court should dismiss all claims except for those of the first named plaintiff, William Helm. Defendant argues that there is no other permissible course of action for the Court, because the severed plaintiffs' claims constitute new civil actions, this Court and all other federal courts lack subject matter jurisdiction over them, and they were not removed from state court and therefore cannot be remanded. Plaintiff argues that the Court retains CAFA jurisdiction over not just plaintiff Helm's claims, but over all of the claims, and that the Court should transfer the claims of those plaintiffs who do not reside in the Northern District of California to the federal district courts where the plaintiffs reside.<sup>3</sup>

**I. Severance**

Rule 21 states that "Misjoinder of parties is not a ground for dismissing an action. On motion or on its own, the court may at any time, on just terms, add or drop a party. The court may also sever any claim against a party." Due to the number of named plaintiffs, the fact that the plaintiffs worked in different job positions in different offices in different states, and the fact that plaintiffs raise only state law claims, severance of the claims of each of the different plaintiffs is appropriate. The question for the Court becomes what to do having severed the claims.

In *Coughlin*, the Ninth Circuit explained that after severing plaintiffs, "the court can generally dismiss all but the first named plaintiff without prejudice to the institution of new, separate lawsuits by the dropped plaintiffs 'against some or all of the present defendants based on the claim or claims attempted to be set forth in the present complaint.'" *Coughlin*, 130 F.3d at 1350 (quoting *Aaberg v. ACandS Inc.*, 152 F.R.D. 498, 501 (D. Md. 1994)). There is no indication that dismissal is the *only*

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<sup>3</sup> Before the hearing on this motion, the Court issued an Order to the parties indicating the Court's preliminary view, that while severance is necessary, dismissal of the many plaintiffs' claims is not required and would be unduly prejudicial at this late stage of litigation. *See* Doc. 314. The Court asked the parties to be prepared to discuss several questions regarding jurisdiction, transfer, and remand; and to be prepared to inform the Court as to their preferred resolutions. *Id.*

1 proper course of action, however. It may be more accurate to describe what happened in *Coughlin* as  
2 a district court dropping parties rather than severing claims. *Coughlin* itself labels the dismissed  
3 plaintiffs “dropped plaintiffs,” and relies on a case, *Aaberg*, where plaintiffs were dropped.

4 Rule 21 contemplates both flexibility in curing misjoinder, and consideration of what constitutes  
5 “just terms” when doing so. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 21. In *Anrig v. Ringsby United*, 603 F.2d 1319, 1325  
6 (9th Cir. 1979), the Ninth Circuit held that, in that particular case, the district court was required to  
7 consider severing certain parties and then either transferring or dismissing the severed parties pursuant  
8 to Rule 21. Here, it would not be “just” to drop the named plaintiffs at this late stage of litigation, no  
9 matter the “terms” of the Court’s order. Rather, the appropriate action for the Court is to sever the  
10 *claims* of the different plaintiffs. Then, having severed the claims of the different plaintiffs, the Court  
11 must determine whether to dismiss the severed claims, retain the severed claims, or transfer the severed  
12 claims to another district court.

13 Before the answering that question, however, the Court must determine whether it continues to  
14 have subject matter jurisdiction over some or all of the claims.

## 16 **II. Jurisdiction**

17 The parties agree that the only basis for subject matter jurisdiction over the case prior to  
18 severance is CAFA, and that the only possible basis for subject matter jurisdiction after severance is also  
19 CAFA. In *United Steel v. Shell Oil Co.*, 602 F.3d 1087, 1089 (9th Cir. 2010), the Ninth Circuit held that  
20 where a district court has subject matter jurisdiction under CAFA, subsequent denial of class  
21 certification does not divest district court jurisdiction. The question for the Court is whether the Court  
22 retains CAFA jurisdiction over the severed claims. This is a matter of first impression.

23 Plaintiffs argue that if the Court retains CAFA jurisdiction over plaintiff Helm’s claims, then it  
24 retains CAFA jurisdiction over the claims of the 85 other named plaintiffs. The Court agrees. There  
25 is a “usual and long-standing principle[]” that “post-filing developments do not defeat [subject matter]  
26 jurisdiction if jurisdiction was properly invoked as of the time of filing.” *United Steel*, 602 F.3d at  
27 1091–92. The Ninth Circuit explained in *United Steel* that this principle applies where a CAFA class  
28 is not certified. Here, the Court’s CAFA jurisdiction was not merely over plaintiff Helm’s claims, but,

1 independently, over all named plaintiffs' claims. After denying plaintiffs' renewed motion for class  
2 certification, the Court retained CAFA jurisdiction over the claims of each of the named plaintiffs in this  
3 action. The severance of those claims does not now defeat the Court's jurisdiction.

4 Defendant cites *Honeywell Intern., Inc. v. Phillips Petroleum Co.*, 415 F.3d 429 (5th Cir. 2005),  
5 to argue that the Court must treat the severed claims as though they are new lawsuits first filed at the  
6 time of severance, and assess its subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in isolation both from each  
7 other and from the case's history. However, *Honeywell* stands for the proposition that where subject  
8 matter jurisdiction over some of the claims pled in the original suit was *dependent* on the presence of  
9 other parties or claims in the suit, such as when a district court exercised supplemental jurisdiction over  
10 state law claims or counterclaims, the district court might no longer have subject matter jurisdiction over  
11 those dependent claims once they are severed. See *United States v. O'Neil*, 709 F.2d 361, 375 (5th Cir.  
12 1983) (looking for "an independent jurisdictional basis" over severed counterclaims); see also 28 U.S.C.  
13 § 1367 (providing that "the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that  
14 are so related to claims *in the action* within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same  
15 case or controversy" (emphasis added)).

16 Here, the Court had CAFA jurisdiction not only over plaintiff Helm's claim, but over the claims  
17 of all of the individual named plaintiffs. Although the amount in controversy in this case was  
18 determined as of the time of the filing of the suit and on the basis of the value of the suit if certified as  
19 a class action, the fact that no class was certified and that the individual claims are worth less than \$5  
20 million did not subsequently defeat the Court's subject matter jurisdiction over any of the individual  
21 plaintiffs' claims. This is the holding of *United Steel*. The Court's CAFA jurisdiction over the claims  
22 of each plaintiff was independent of its jurisdiction over the claims of each other plaintiff, and there is  
23 no need for the Court to look for a new basis for subject matter jurisdiction over the claims once  
24 severed.<sup>4</sup>

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26 <sup>4</sup> Severance can also be used to cure jurisdictional defects. See, e.g., *C.L. Ritter Lumber*  
27 *Co. v. Consolidation Coal Co.*, 283 F.3d 226 (4th Cir. 2002) (holding that district court did not abuse  
28 its discretion in remedying lack of complete diversity by vacating existing judgment, dividing lawsuit  
into two cases, and entering judgment in favor of lessors in each of the cases). However, this is not a  
reason to find that severance divests a district court of subject matter jurisdiction over the severed claim

### 1 III. Venue

2 Plaintiffs have requested that the Court transfer the claims of plaintiffs residing in locations other  
3 than the Northern District of California to the federal district courts where those plaintiffs reside,  
4 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). *See also Wyndham Associates v. Bintliff*, 398 F.2d 614, 618 (2d Cir.  
5 1968). Defendant argues that even if the Court retains jurisdiction over the claims, plaintiffs should be  
6 required to file independent motions to transfer, and that plaintiffs in any event have not requested the  
7 appropriate venue for any plaintiffs who worked for defendant in a different federal district from where  
8 they now live.

9 Section 1404(a) provides that “for the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of  
10 justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have  
11 been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The purpose of 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) is to “prevent the waste of  
12 time, energy, and money and to protect litigants, witnesses and the public against unnecessary  
13 inconvenience and expense.” *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 616 (1964) (internal citations and  
14 quotation omitted). A motion for transfer lies within the broad discretion of the district court, and must  
15 be determined on an individualized basis. *See Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th  
16 Cir. 2000). Factors a court may consider include:

17 (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated and executed, (2) the  
18 state that is most familiar with the governing law, (3) the plaintiff’s choice of forum, (4)  
19 the respective parties’ contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating to the plaintiff’s  
20 cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs of litigation in the  
21 two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling  
non-party witnesses, and (8) the ease of access to sources of proof. Additionally, the  
presence of a forum selection clause is a “significant factor” in the court’s § 1404(a)  
analysis . . . [as is] the relevant public policy of the forum state, if any . . . .

22 *Id.* at 498–99.

23 Although defendant opposes transfer, it does not argue that venue is proper in the Northern  
24 District of California, or that venue is improper in the districts proposed by plaintiffs. It does not argue  
25 it did not do business in the requested venues, that it is not subject to personal jurisdiction in those  
26 venues, or that it would have any difficulty defending the actions in those venues. Nor does defendant

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28 or claims where it had an independent basis for subject matter jurisdiction over those claims when they  
were joined together in the original suit.

1 propose alternate venues that might be more appropriate. Rather, defendant argues that plaintiffs have  
2 not carried their burden to demonstrate that venue is proper in the proposed transferee courts.

3 This case was filed nearly three and one half years ago, and the Court finds that it is in the  
4 interest of justice to transfer venue rather than dismiss the claims of those plaintiffs who do not reside  
5 in the Northern District of California. *See Goldberg v. Wharf Constructors*, 209 F. Supp. 499, 508  
6 (N.D. Ala. 1962). Defendant is a corporation doing business throughout the United States, and  
7 defendant employed plaintiffs throughout the United States. The venues proposed by plaintiffs are the  
8 locations where they reside, and therefore they are more likely to be the locations where the plaintiffs  
9 were employed, where any relevant agreements were negotiated, and where the causes of action in this  
10 case ripened. The proposed district courts are more likely to be familiar with the applicable state  
11 employment laws. As between the Northern District of California and the venues proposed by plaintiffs  
12 for the transfer of their severed claims, the venues proposed by plaintiffs are the more appropriate  
13 forums.

### 14 15 CONCLUSION

16 For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown, defendant's motion to sever and dismiss  
17 is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. (Doc. 297.)

18 The claims of each named plaintiff are ordered SEVERED.

19 The claims of William Helm remain pending in this case. Plaintiff Helm is ORDERED to file  
20 an amended complaint **by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, August 19, 2011.**

21 The severed claims of the plaintiffs Robert Chernetsky and Robert Idemoto remain pending in  
22 this Court. The clerk of the court SHALL assign to each plaintiff a new case number. The Court finds  
23 that the claims of these plaintiffs are related to the claims of plaintiff Helm. Therefore, the new case  
24 numbers shall end in "SI." Plaintiff Chernetsky and plaintiff Idemoto are ORDERED to file new  
25 complaints in their severed cases **by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, August 19, 2011.** No further filing fee will  
26 be required.

27 The severed claims of the following plaintiffs are ordered TRANSFERRED to the federal district  
28 courts listed after the name of each plaintiff:



**United States District Court**  
For the Northern District of California

1	Robert A. Acevez	Northern District of Indiana
2	Frederick R. Aldrich	District of Massachusetts
3	Merlin Alexander	Southern District of Ohio
4	Elias Alvidrez	District of New Mexico
5	Steven A. Arnold	Southern District of Indiana
6	James A. Baasch	Eastern District of Washington
7	Robert Bowen	District of South Carolina
8	Michele Breindel	Southern District of Florida
9	Lawrence F. Camp	Northern District of Georgia
10	Debbie K. Chatman (Brandt)	Southern District of Texas
11	Corey W. Clary	Northern District of Texas
12	Johnny Coleman	District of Kansas
13	Diane Craig	Western District of North Carolina
14	James Crouch	Northern District of Mississippi
15	Jeffrey A. Diggs	District of Alaska
16	Kathryn Dildy	Northern District of Mississippi
17	Marc A. Dumont	Central District of California
18	James C. Durden	Southern District of Georgia
19	Stephen Escobar	Eastern District of California
20	John R. Ferguson	Western District of Washington
21	Darin D. Foran	District of Colorado
22	Strother Fulcher	Western District of Virginia
23	Kenneth Giacone	Northern District of Illinois
24	Elizabeth M. Grant	District of Nevada
25	Linda T. Hagerty	Southern District of Georgia
26	Rickie Hamilton	Western District of North Carolina
27	Larry Hammock	Eastern District of Tennessee
28	Douglas Hazen	Southern District of Indiana



**United States District Court**  
For the Northern District of California

1	Bernard M. Hirrel	Central District of California
2	Mary Holden	Eastern District of Virginia
3	William Hudson, III	Southern District of Florida
4	Roger Hugo	Western District of New York
5	Johnny Johnson	Northern District of Mississippi
6	Julius E. Johnson	Northern District of Ohio
7	Robert Jones	District of Alaska
8	John Keath	District of Kansas
9	Wilton King	Middle District of Georgia
10	Eddie Kirkpatrick	Western District of Texas
11	Henry Klein	Southern District of Florida
12	Betty Knight	Western District of Oklahoma
13	Ronald Langley	Central District of California
14	Frank Lewis	Southern District of Alabama
15	Charles Lowther	Northern District of West Virginia
16	Sarah Malmi	Northern District of Illinois
17	Steven L. Martz	Northern District of Georgia
18	Eugenia C. Matthews	Eastern District of Texas
19	Paul D. Meizler	Western District of Missouri
20	Harold E. Metcalf	District of Oregon
21	Michael Naperalsky	Western District of Michigan
22	Sean J. Oberski	Eastern District of Michigan
23	Richard E. Petersen	Middle District of Georgia
24	Deborah Prise	Western District of Pennsylvania
25	Heather Rady	Western District of Pennsylvania
26	Melissa Ray	Northern District of Texas
27	Jack L. Reddick	District of Kansas
28	Stephanie Riggs	District of Oregon

**United States District Court**  
For the Northern District of California

1	Dennis Robertson	Eastern District of North Carolina
2	Jeffrey Sachs	Northern District of Indiana
3	Richard E. Salhus	District of Minnesota
4	John Schabloski	Western District of Michigan
5	David Schnell	Eastern District of California
6	Warren L. Seiz	District of Arizona
7	Robert Shaw	Northern District of New York
8	William H. Shuff	Western District of Texas
9	Myra S. Sloan	Eastern District of Tennessee
10	Monecia Smith	Southern District of California
11	Jody P. Spiese	Central District of California
12	Mikal Stampke	District of Oregon
13	Francis Steinhoff	Central District of California
14	Joseph G. Tafoya, Jr.	District of Colorado
15	Stephen Takesian	District of Arizona
16	Jerry Tawney	Western District of Virginia
17	Tori Taylor	District of South Carolina
18	Sandy Thomas	District of Nevada
19	Steven Tiller	Eastern District of Tennessee
20	Philip R. Tillman	District of South Carolina
21	Florinda D. Trejo	Western District of Texas
22	Gayle Walker	Southern District of Ohio
23	Stacey Weinstein	Southern District of Florida
24	James Whaley	Western District of North Carolina
25	George T. White	Middle District of Florida
26	Chad Wickham	District of Kansas
27	David Wyatt	Western District of Virginia
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1 The clerk SHALL transmit a copy of the docket in this case to the above district courts for  
2 further proceedings, along with a copy of this order. No further filing fees are required. Each plaintiff  
3 should be prepared to file a new complaint in his or her case, as ordered by the transferee court.

4  
5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6  
7 Dated: July 18, 2011

  
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SUSAN ILLSTON  
United States District Judge